

We have a high opinion of the art of dentistry properly practiced, although we are aware that much prejudice exists, especially among country places against it, on account of the frequent impositions which have been practiced upon them by bungling quacks, who "palm themselves off upon the people, by means of recommendations, advertisements, &c., but who in reality possess neither the requisite knowledge, nor skill for a profession requiring a large share of each. This book gives the requisite information, if the teeth are good, how they may be preserved; and if you have none at all, how you may acquire a good set, sound and handsome, and which will never ache.

The incorruptible mineral teeth, made by Stockton of Philadelphia, are said very far to surpass any of European manufacture. They are composed of teler, quartz, and Kyalin. These substances are pulverized, mixed with water, and then formed into a soft mass similar to moist clay, from which the teeth are shaped; they are then heated, forming a dense compound, harder than glass. These are infinitely superior to mineral teeth which were formerly used, and which were subject to decay, and consequently to an offensive odor.

We recommend the work as decidedly the best upon the subject, which we have ever seen.

COURTESY TO HORSES.—A truckman was fined, a few days since in this city, for abusing his horses. He tried with two horses to get a heavy load of wood up Hancock street, which is quite steep, but failing, he fell to whipping the horses in a most cruel manner. A gentleman who lived opposite, went out and remonstrated with him, but the truckman asked him for the collar, and told him to "mind his own business." A complaint was entered at the Police Court, and he was fined for abusing his horses, and for the assault, nine dollars and costs. The load was afterward taken up the hill with three horses.

STEAM-BOAT LAW.

After the first of October next, by an act passed at the late session of Congress, all owners of steam-boats are required to take out a license from the collector or surveyor of the port where the boat is enrolled, under a penalty of \$500, for which the boat is liable. The boat must be inspected every twelve months, and her boilers and machinery every six months, by inspectors appointed by the District Judge, who are required to certify whether the hull and boilers are sound and safe.

The owners and masters are required to employ a competent number of experienced and skillful engineers, and in case of neglect so to do, will be held responsible for all damages to the property or any passenger on board, which may be occasioned by an explosion of the boiler or derangement of the machinery.

Whenever any steam vessel is stopped, for taking in or discharging passengers or cargo, or for any other purpose, it is required that the safety valve shall be opened for the discharge of steam, so that it may be kept down as near as practicable, to what it is when the boat is under headway, under penalty of \$200 for every offence. Steamboats on the lakes not exceeding 200 tons, are required to have two long boats or yawls, each competent to carry 20 persons at least; and larger vessels, at least three long boats of equal or greater dimensions, under penalty of \$300 for every failure.

Steamboats, both on the lakes and on the sea, are required to be provided with a fire engine, with hose and suction hose, capable of being worked on every voyage; also to have iron rods or chains, instead of wheel or till ropes, under penalty of \$300 for each failure. Boats running between sunset and sunrise, are required to have one or more signal lights, under penalty of \$200. All penalties may be sued for and recovered in the District or Circuit Courts, in the name of the United States, one half to the use of the informer, or it may be prosecuted for by indictment.

Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on board such boat, by whose misconduct, negligence or inattention to his duties, the life of any person is destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and on conviction thereof, before the Circuit Court, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period not exceeding ten years. In all suits against proprietors for injuries arising to person or property from the bursting of the boiler, the collapse of the flue, or other injurious escape of steam, the fact of such bursting, collapse, or injurious escape of steam, shall be taken as full prima facie evidence to charge the defendant or those in his employment, with negligence, until he shall show that no negligence has been committed by him or them.

We rejoice, that at length, a beginning is made in legislation on this important subject, and though the present law is said to be defective in some points, we have no doubt it will prove a foundation on which a perfect and well matured system of regulation may be speedily established. This law is the result of the destructive accidents of the past year, all of which have been caused by gross carelessness and misconduct, and by which thousands of lives have been lost; all of which might have been saved, had a proper system of responsibility been introduced a few years ago.

West Bradford, Yorkshire, England,
May 28th, 1838.

BR. BROWN.—It is now about six weeks since I was seated with you in the Wesleyan Committee Room, enjoying a friendly chat, and listening to your criticism on a new poem put into your hands for inspection; and now a distance of more than three thousand miles separates us. You are perhaps, poring over some original manuscript and preparing it for the press, and I sitting in the room where I first looked upon the light, and breathed the vital air, in the very room where the evenings of my boyhood were spent in innocent play, and the first lessons I printed by a fond mother upon my infant heart.

After I left you I visited my brother, and had the good providence to find a gentleman from the vicinity of my native home who was going there on a visit, so we joined in company, and passed down the Providence River in the splendid steamer Massachusetts for New York. She is a fine vessel, with berths for perhaps two hundred people; but after she had left the wharf the Bar was opened, and after supper the tables were arranged, and soon five or six companies were playing cards or chequers. To see the tables no one would have supposed that it was a time of great pressure in the money market. As the evening advanced the interest increased, men spoke louder, and as some seemed to grow merrier, others grew more sad, till sleep, the poor man's friend, closed up the doors designed by nature to be the avenue of sound, and put me quietly to rest. At seven next morning we landed in New York, and soon I experienced the welcome greeting of our beloved brother, Rev. Charles K. True, together with his amiable and devoted lady. The kindness and hospitality of this family are such as merit the highest praise. He is a true son of New England, and it is impossible to feel as a stranger at his home. I must say that the esteem and gratitude excited in my heart for them is such as cannot cool or time erase.

The request of Dr. True, I had the pleasure of speaking of to the things of the kingdom in "John street," the place memorable as the cradle of Methodism. On Sunday contrary to my expectation, I was invited to preach in the church in Eighth street and Bedford street, where I had the pleasure of worshipping with the brethren. In the evening I was urged to supply the pulpit in Green street, but declined. I said, contrary to my expectation, I supposed, that no abolitionist would have access to the

pulpit in the city, and being known as such, I had concluded that I should not be invited. I think the views of the New York preachers on the "exciting subject" are not fully understood in the east. Yet there is some inconsistency in their course, for although they profess to be for silence, yet they cannot be silent themselves; and also in well, for it excites discussion, and discussion advances truth, and after all that has been said and written, I find them—those with whom I conversed,—very little acquainted with the principles of abolitionists, of our church at the north; and whatever may be the tendency of their "measures," yet their principles are not such as correspond with those of the south. If I understand the South, they consider slavery as wrong in the abstract, but justified by circumstances over which they have no control. But the principle of some of the New York preachers, who oppose the abolitionists, is just the reverse, viz: that slavery is not in itself sinful, (by slavery they mean holding property in man,) but that the circumstances connected with slavery at the south, are such as render it sinful; and the ground of their opposition to abolition is, that it goes beyond the Bible, in saying that slavery is in itself sinful. Such are their views, as far as I had an opportunity to ascertain.

I think when the views of abolitionists are better known, the opposition will cease. Oh! may the time soon arrive, when on this momentous subject we shall see eye to eye, and work together for God, in the extension of Christianity and the deliverance of those who are in bonds, until that system, which makes America the reproach of the nations of the earth, and which exposes it in a peculiar manner to the judgments of God, shall be done away.

Having engaged a passage in the packet ship North America, we left the shores of America on the first of May, accompanied by the Siddons, for Liverpool, St. James, for London, and the steamer Sirius, for Bristol. The fact of our starting in company with the opposition packets, as also with the steamer, led us to expect that every effort would be made, to make the first arrival. The first day the wind was light and the weather pleasant, which gave us an opportunity of viewing the land as we left it behind. Truly the works of God never appear so grand as when you stand as it were between the land and sea, as the sun goes down in the west and throws its last beams through the trees or reflects it from some high cliff, the fields clothed with verdure, the forest waving in the breeze, the towering mountains and deep valleys, the church steeples pointing upward to the sky, the humble cottage by the highway side, the hum of the busy city dying on the ear; while on the other hand the wide spread ocean resting in calm tranquillity, or throwing up its foaming billows, and contending, as if in anger, with its boundary which God has given, or unwilling to bear the burthen which is imposed upon it. Here the power, wisdom and goodness of God are seen, while every observer will see at once, that these agents to supply our wants, increase our wealth, and administer to our comfort, might easily be changed by their great Author, to be instruments of his vengeance—to punish or destroy the vain inhabitants of the world.

On the third day we lost sight of land, and every other object of notice, and found ourselves at all appearance alone upon the great waters. And now the unwelcome visitor sea-sickness appeared on board, and like death it was no respecter of persons. Young or aged, rich or poor, all felt its power, except those with whom he had been before acquainted, and one man whom death seemed to have marked as an early victim. For several days I suffered extremely from it. When in that situation I was led to look back to New England; and if I could have been, by some great power, carried back to her peaceful shores and quiet lovely villages, from the scene of suffering and privation, I should never have returned to the western world. One thing which had a tendency to ease me from the sea was the perfect indifference of the officers to the sufferings of the passengers. I confess in this respect I was disappointed, having heard much in praise of the New York packets. Through the whole of our sickness we were unable to obtain any relief from the captain or other officers. As to the first, from the time we went on board to the time we came on shore, he never, to my knowledge, visited our apartment, although we had some who were sick all the voyage, as did several females and children, with us. And the latter, when applied to for something by some of the ladies, in time of sickness, answered in language the most insulting. For this insult and abuse, there was no cause, as the passengers generally were of very respectable character. Most of the crew were very profane, and jointly by their superior, seemed perfectly at liberty to abuse any who were pious, or were even seen reading a book, unless a novel or something of the kind. In a word I never was in company with so profane a crew before, nor do I wish ever to be compelled to endure the same again.

Another source of pain and grief was the cruelty exercised by the officers towards the crew. But this I must reserve for a future number.

Yours affectionately,
R. L.

ELLEN CLIFFORD; Or the Genius of Reform. By the author of the PalFREYS. Boston: A. Tompkins and B. R. Massey. 1838.

This tale is founded upon the sentiment that "Domesticity is the genius of Reform, and its temple is home." Ellen Clifford's mother was almost brought to the grave, by the intemperance of her husband, a vice which has stricken many an affectionate and once happy wife down to the dust, after years of such mental misery, as no language can depict. Through the exertions of Ellen assisted by Clement Caldwell, a young man who afterward became her husband, the father was completely reformed. The story is told in an interesting manner, is deeply affecting, and conveys a wholesome moral. It shows what may be done to restore a drunkard—the most miserable and hopeless wanderer from the path of virtue, whose case ever excited the bosom of compassion and philanthropy.

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Geography, Whately's Rhetoric and Logic, Porter's Homologies, Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus's Antiquities, Hall's and Worcester's History, Grund's, or Comstock's Natural Philosophy, Upland's Intellectual Philosophy, Wayland's Elements of Moral Philosophy, Wardlaw's Christian Ethics. Some of the above books are only to be referred to on particular subjects, and others to be read thoroughly. The candidate's own judgment will suggest the distinction.

Examining Committee. DANIEL FILLMORE, Chairman, S. W. WILLSON, P. CRANDALL, A. W. SWINERTON, C. K. TRUE, J. T. BURRILL and E. OTHMAN.

Candidates to be Examined. STEPHEN G. HILEN, JR., MOSES L. SCUDDER, WILLIAM A. CLAPP, BENJ. MCLOUTH, EPHRAIM CULVER, JR., WARREN S. CAMPBELL, GEO. MAY, GEO. F. POOL, MOSES STODDARD, WALTER WILKIE, MERRIT P. ADGERMAN, EDMUND A. STANDISH, HENRY TORBUSH.

I would suggest to these brethren the importance of applying themselves as closely to their studies as they have but one year to complete their preparation for their examination. May they come out of the furnace as bright as the class examined two years ago at Springfield, and as bright as the class examined one year ago at Nantucket would have done, if the furnace had been a little hotter.

And furthermore, I would, with all due deference, suggest to our worthy chairman, whether it would not be well to assign, as soon as convenient, to each member of the committee, his portion of the work. It will be necessary for the committee to be a little ahead of the candidates; and for one, I am not without my apprehensions, and would, therefore, like ample time. It may be thought that I am officious in this matter, but I will assure all concerned, that in furnishing the above for publication, I have been prompted alone by the deep interest I feel on the subject of a ministry fully qualified to meet the exigencies of the times. Every year's experience and observation, strengthens the conviction in my mind, that there is great room for improvement, and an improvement that is actually called for, in our ministry. Faith is necessary—that, we believe we have. Grace is necessary—that, if we have it, is not free, and we can be supplied at any time. What, therefore, remains to be secured by our toil, is science, both sacred and profane. Let us, therefore, heed the apostle's exhortation—To show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." 2 Tim. ii. 15.

CONVERT'S GUIDE.

Wesleyan University, July, 1838.

MY DEAR BROTHER—On my way from Boston, I looked through the little volume by Rev. T. Merritt, which you have lately published. It appears to me well suited to the objects proposed in the title—"The Convert's Guide and Preacher's Assistant." It is truly Wesleyan, as we might expect from the pen of the author, whose preaching and writing on practical and experimental goodness are known to be deeply imbued with the Wesleyan principles and spirit.

This little volume says, in a plain and clear manner, many things which the faithful pastor finds himself obliged to say to almost every convert—and here those things are better said than most pastors are able to say. To circulate this work, therefore, in his charge, will aid the preacher in guiding the convert into duty and holiness.

Yours in much esteem,
W. FISK.

Rev. D. S. King.

The Treasurer of the Female Friendly Society, very gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a donation of fifty dollars, presented by the managers of the Juvenile Fragment Society, being a part of the proceeds of a fair, held by them on the 4th inst.

July 19, 1838.

CLEAN TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH are of vastly more importance than some people take them to be. Those who desire to procure or preserve them, we would advise to use Dr. Church's Tooth Powder, advertised in another column. We think it the best we ever used.

General Intelligence.

The Pulaski.—Mr. Lawson, second mate of this unfortunate vessel, has published in the Charleston papers a statement of his recollections and escape. It does not seem to have been published to the accounts heretofore published, except in reference to the cause of the disaster. We copy his explanation, in the hope that it may serve as a warning to the engineers and commanders of other steam vessels.

As to the cause of the explosion, Mr. Lawson ascribes it to carelessness on the part of the 2d engineer, in leaving the blow cocks open, and thus letting the water escape from the boiler. Mr. Lawson supposes that when the 2d engineer discovered the situation of things consequent on the escape of the water, he was agitated with fear, and instead of using the proper precaution of blowing off steam and putting out the fire, he attempted to remedy the error by immediately throwing in water. Had the other plan been adopted the explosion would have probably been avoided. But as Mr. Lawson thinks, the 2d engineer made haste to correct his negligence, in fear that the chief engineer should find fault with him and discharge him. And thus we are led, through negligence in the first place, and ignorance as to the effect of the remedial measure resorted to afterward, was probably produced this appalling catastrophe.

License Law in Rhode Island.—We learn from the Providence Journal that the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at their late session, passed a law, placing the power of granting licenses in the hands of the freemen of the respective towns. Twenty-one freemen are authorized to call a Town Meeting, and the majority of the freemen are opposed to the granting of licenses, and instruct the town council accordingly, no licenses can be granted in that town.

Eastern Railroad.—The Essex Register says, "We congratulate our citizens on the prospect of a speedy opening of this road. All the vessels with iron for the road have now arrived, and the laying of the rails from Salem to Lynn will be immediately commenced. So much progress has been already made between Lynn and Boston, that we learn the directors expect that the cars will commence running in three weeks between Salem and Boston."

Fire and Loss of Life.—We learn from the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, that the dwelling house of Mr. George Butler, about four miles from that city, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th inst., and two negro children consumed in the flames. The fire broke out in the kitchen and the servant to whose care it was entrusted had gone on a visit to a neighbor's house and had locked the door, leaving the two children in it. The fire was not discovered by the family until the roof of the kitchen was falling in. The dwelling was of brick, in good repair, and the loss to Mr. B. is considerable.

Exhumation of three Indian Bodies.—While several men were employed last week in digging a ditch in a meadow not far from the house of Mr. Isaac H. Brown, in Sudbury, Mass., they discovered the skeletons of three Indians, in a most wonderful state of preservation. There was no appearance on the surface of the ground that indicated a place of sepulture, and the discovery was purely accidental. The bodies were found about five feet from the top of the meadow, the three lying side by side. A kind of white dust lay immediately over them, seemingly the decayed remains of a cloth, or something else which had been spread over them. When this was removed, and the air had free access to the bodies, the long straight hair, which seemed as perfect upon a living being, immediately crumbled to dust. This was, however, the only alteration which an exposure to the atmosphere made. The skin seems to have shrunk and dried upon the bones gradually as the flesh

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

The Committee appointed by the Methodist Societies in Boston, to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation and comfort of such of our friends as may wish to go from the city to the Camp-meeting at Eastham, on the 8th of August, give the following notice.

The safe and commodious steam-boat Huntress has been chartered to convey passengers to and from the meeting. She will leave Lewis' wharf, near East Boston Ferry, at 6 o'clock precisely, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 8. All persons who intend going in her are requested to be on board by half past 5 o'clock.—No ardent spirits will be allowed to be sold on board the boat, on the passage either way.—Passage to and from the Camp-ground, and board and lodging while there, three dollars and fifty cents. Passage, without board, one dollar each way.

Each of the Methodist Societies in this city will have its own Tents, and all the members of the Boston Societies will board in common, under the supervision of the committee of arrangements.

Persons from the adjacent towns can be boarded in the Boston Tents, if application is seasonably made.

Tickets may be had at Rev. D. S. King's Bookstore, No. 32 Washington street, of Milton Daggett, No. 5 Brattle Square, John Gore, No. 60 Commercial street, Freeman M. Dyer, 479 Washington street, Thomas Patten, Jr., Crescent Place, and Micah Dyer, 192 Ann street.

All persons intending to go from this city, are requested to procure their tickets as early as practicable.

J. SLEEPER, for the Committee.

Boston, July 16, 1838.

All communications addressed to Paul Townsend, are hereby requested to be directed to Natick, Mass.

[The Zion's Watchman will please copy the above.]

Vatic, July 23, 1838.

All future communications designed for me, should be directed to Ketch Mills Post Office, East Windsor.

East Windsor, Conn., July 19, 1838.

C. A. CARTER.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. John P. Lord to Miss Lydia M. daughter of the late John Underwood, Esq. both of Portsmouth, N. H.—Mr. Thomas Thompson to Miss Rebecca Volin-tine, both of New York.—After they had taken and made an attack on Vera Cruz and Tampico—how soon after was known. He learned, further, from Capt. Touraine, commander of the French Brig La Peyrouse, then blockading Tampico, that an order had come from the French government, (a copy of which he produced,) directing that all vessels, excepting men of war and British packets, should be made prizes of immediately on their appearance on the Mexican coast.

We learn from the N. Y. Gazette, that the large bank of fifty million dollars capital, which has long been in contemplation in New York, has at length assumed a palpable form. Joseph D. Hoar, a gentleman of extensive experience in the business of exchange and banking, has accepted the office of President, and Myndert Van Schaick will officiate as Vice President. The direction consists of prominent names, and the bank is to be organized by the subscription of two millions is already filled. Extensive arrangements are making to secure important advantages to this institution, and every thing betokens the most decided success. The Bank is termed the "North American Bank and Exchange Company," and its double-labeled name of great advantage to the enterprising merchants of New York.

Counterfeiters.—On Monday last week, about four thousand five hundred dollars in counterfeit notes of the Farmers' Bank of Burlington, Vt., filled up and signed, were found by some boys under a plank on the bank of the Mohawk, near the bridge, in the city of New York. The notes were divided into "spoils" between them, and commenced peddling them for any thing they could get, as they could light upon purchasers. Our citizens should be on their guard, as we understand large quantities were disposed of before the police officers put a stop to the trade.

Utica Whig.

Accident.—The whole of the plastering on the ceiling of the church on Schuylkill Third street, fell on Monday night, and crushed the body of the building. The house was built by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and was given for the purpose, by Wm. Swain, Esq. Had the accident of Monday happened during the hours of worship, there would have been a terrible loss of life, and much personal injury besides.—Providentially no person was in the building when the plastering fell. It is supposed that the accident occurred in consequence of the action of the great heat upon some of the timbers of the roof.—U. S. Gaz.

One hundred and fifty Cherokees passed through Decatur, Alabama, a few days ago, on their way to Arkansas. The Decatur Observer says:—"While we saw some drunk and other playing cards—one middle aged Indian saw scattered alone on a log rolling the acts of the Apostles in Cherokee, with an air of reverential solemnity, solemn witnessed."

A death from the immoderate use of cold water occurred in this city on Wednesday the 11th, John Haley, a laborer employed in digging a cistern in the rear of Crescent Court, having taken a cooling and spirituous liquor, became much heated, and drank a good deal of water. In an hour he was a corpse.

The corporation of St. Johns, N. B., roasted three oxen in the street on the day of the Queen's coronation, June 28.

Counterfeit \$10 Exchange Bank, Hartford, are in circulation, signed Elisha Calk, cashier, R. Terry, president.

COMMUNICATIONS.

D. Benedict—E. B. Bigelow—W. H. Richards (sent by stage)—O. Willer—R. Bowen—T. W. Tucker—G. W. Frazier—A. G. Wheat—B. Paine (sent)—P. M. East Brookfield—D. West (you can be accommodated)—E. A. Rice—P. M. Donit—C. R. Vickery—H. Garney—J. T. Sturtevant—J. W. Chase—E. A. Rice—G. L. Glad-ling—S. F. Bell—George R. Grant—E. B. Bigelow, L. B. Meacham—J. M. Foye—G. W. Fowle—H. H. Hickey—G. P. Robinson—N. W. Aspinwall—E. B. Morgan—A. U. Swinerton—P. Crandall—R. P. Hoyt 2.

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the South Newmarket Seminary are hereby notified, that their annual meeting is to be held at the Seminary on the 31st July inst. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

We give further notice that the annual examination at this institution, is to take place the day following, Aug. 1st, 1838.

The respective boards of visitors recently appointed by the N. E. and the N. H. Conferences are hereby earnestly requested to attend. The names of those from the N. H. Conference are the following:—Rev. Elihu Scott, Rev. A. H. Worthing, Oliver Wyat, Esq., Rev. Jacob Sanborn, Rev. Jared Perkins, John Ingalls, Esq., Rev. J. W. Mowry.

Those from the N. E. Conference, we do not know by name, but we trust they themselves will recollect, and attend, without fail.

S. NORRIS, Agent.

South Newmarket, July 12, 1838.

SOUTH NEWMARKET SEMINARY.

The full term of this institution is appointed to commence on the first Thursday of Sept., and continue twenty-two weeks embracing two quarters in one term.

South Newmarket, July 15, 1838.

S. NORRIS, Agent.

CAMP-MEETING.

By permission of Providence, a Camp-meeting will commence on Monday August 27, 1838, at Eastford, Conn., on the ground occupied for that purpose last Sept. All persons attending this meeting are requested to take with them provision sufficient for their use and accommodation, as no buying, selling or exchanging of merchandise will be permitted within two miles of said meeting, except by the citizens of the place in the pursuit of their ordinary and proper business as a provider for the state.

Norwich, July 18, 1838.

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

The subscriber would give notice that it is his intention to visit the Camp-meeting to be held at Eastham, commencing Aug. 8th. He will accommodate his friends from the country with passage and board, as usual. Price for passage down and back, and board while there, \$3.50. Apply at 122 Hanover street.

JONA. INGALLS.

N. B. He will go with the rest of the Boston company.

All letters and papers directed to the subscriber should be sent to Lunenburg, Mass.

J. T. STURTEVANT.

All letters and papers for me, may be directed to Paw-tucket, R. I.

REUBEN BOWEN.

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

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Each of the Methodist Societies in this city will have its own Tents, and all the members of the Boston Societies will board in common, under the supervision of the committee of arrangements.

Persons from the adjacent towns can be boarded in the Boston Tents, if application is seasonably made.

Tickets may be had at Rev. D. S. King's Bookstore, No. 32 Washington street, of Milton Daggett, No. 5 Brattle Square, John Gore, No. 60 Commercial street, Freeman M. Dyer, 479 Washington street, Thomas Patten, Jr., Crescent Place, and Micah Dyer, 192 Ann street.

All persons intending to go from this city, are requested to procure their tickets as early as practicable.

J. SLEEPER, for the Committee.

Boston, July 16, 1838.

[illegible]

with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a
workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of
cases. I have taken pleasure in informing the compiler
of Mr. J. F. FOSTER, to supply the deficiency occasioned
by the death of Mr. KEATHE. After some months of abstrac-
tion from his work, I am satisfied that Mr FOSTER is well ac-
quainted with the nature and nature of these cases, and in
accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur
feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my
fellow brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to
ply their wants in regard to these important articles.

June 27. JOHN C. WARREN

Periodical and Book Store.

WEEKS, JORDAN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS & STATION-
ERS
AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR
ALL POPULAR PERIODICALS,
Feb. 28. 131 Washington street

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No. 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, and 65 Cornhill.

J. M. DOE & CO., successors to WHITNEY, BROWN &
have for sale, a variety of elegant Furniture, of the
approved patterns and workmanship, all of which will be
on the most liberal terms, consisting, in part, of the follow-
ing articles, viz — Secretaries, Bureaus, Dressing-Cases, I.
boards, Couches, Sofas, Sofa Bed-heads, Dining, Pencil,

and Cot Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Brass Fire Sets, T
pieces, Spring-seat Rocking Chairs, Portable Desks, V

NEW WORKS.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE; viz. in England, Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the islands. By Wm. MURRAY, D. D., President of the University at Middleton, Conn; with engravings. For sale at the Methodist Bookstore, 32 Washington St. Boston; price \$3.00, 2 vols. 3.50—according to binding liberal discount by the quantity.

ALSO—THE CONVERT'S GUIDE, and Preacher's Assistant—By Rev. T. MERRITT. Price 62½ cts. A liberal count to wholesale purchasers.

“**IF** Preachers of the New Hampshire Conference wish these or any other books, can have them forwarded to the Conference, free of expense. D. S. KIN
June 20.

**G. N. THOMPSON,
BOOK-BINDER,**

Ap. 13. 3m 32 Washington street

GENTLEMEN'S
HAT AND CAP STORE,
No. 40 Washington St.—Boston.

J. B. HOLMAN, Manufacturer of HATS, CAPS, STRETCHERS and FURS, and dealer in Suits, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Hats, Caps, &c. made to order at a few hours' notice.

[] The above articles for sale by the case, dozen or at the lowest cash prices.

May

THE FAMILY NURSE.

OR Companion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. J. revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
"Live upon 'sponge a day, and earn it."
Dr. Abernethy

"This book merely contains the elements of nursing, by no means intended to supersede the advice of a physician. It is simply a household friend, which the unexperienced consult on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, medical advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained."

Just published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 191 Washington street, (up stairs.)

PHINEAS HOWES,
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 order at short notice. The patronage of the public is respec-
 tfully solicited.

Nov.

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 ter Bills, &c. &c.

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Nov.

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